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## Graded Quiz

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1. What is a nominal factor?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ A factor with no implied order.
- ☐ A factor that contains numeric data.
- ☐ A factor with any type or number of elements.
- ☐ A factor with ordering.

✓ Correct

A nominal factor is a categorical variable that has no implied order.

2. Assume that the variable **test\_result** contains the vector **c(25, 35, 40, 50, 75)**. What is the result of the expression **mean(test\_result)**?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ 35
- ☒ 45
- ☐ 40
- ☐ 50

✓ Correct

The **mean()** function returns the mean, or average, of the items in the vector.

3. Assume you have variable called **employee** that contains the expression **list(name = "Juan", age = 30)**. What is the correct command to change the contents of the **age** item to **35**?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ **employee["age"] <- 35**
- ☐ **employee["age"] == 35**
- ☐ **employee[age] = 35**
- ☐ **employee[age] <- 35**

✓ Correct

This command correctly assigns the value **35** to the **age** item in the list.

4. What is the main difference between a matrix and an array?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ A matrix must be two dimensional, but an array can be single, two dimensional, or more than two dimensional.
- ☐ A matrix can be arranged by rows or columns, but an array is always arranged by columns.
- ☐ A matrix can contain vectors, but an array can only contain strings, characters, or integers.
- ☐ A matrix can contain multiple types of data, but an array can only contain data of the same type.

✓ Correct

A matrix is like an array but must be two-dimensional and can be arranged by columns or rows.

5. Assume that you have a data frame called **employee** that contains three variables: **name**, **age**, and **title**. If you want to return all the values in the **title** variable, what command should you use?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ **employee.title**
- ☒ **employee\$title**
- ☐ **employee[title]**
- ☐ **employee[3]**

✓ Correct

Use the dollar sign symbol to access the **title** variable of the **employee** data frame.

